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most successful every held in this country, and we believe its influence will be wide-reaching and lasting. We give below the declaration made at the closing session.

Platform of the Fourth Annual Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference.

In a spirit of loyalty and devotion to our country, and in the conviction that the duty of good citizens requires them to devote their best energies to the service of that country, the Conference urges upon the government of the United States that whatever is possible may be done to mitigate the sufferings of war, and to render their future occurrence improbable.

We rejoice at the progress which the cause of arbitration has made during the past year. In the following cases, several of which have been for the first time submitted during the year, controversies between nations have been under consideration by tribunals of arbitration, namely:

1. Great Britain and the United States, in the case of the Behring Sea damages claim.

2. Great Britain and Venezuela, over the celebrated question of boundary.

3. Great Britain and France, over various questions of boundary in Western Africa.

4. Great Britain and Portugal, over the Delagoa Railway dispute.

5. Great Britain and Portugal, over the Manica frontier.

6. Great Britain and Belgium, over the expulsion of an English subject, Mr. Ben Tillett, from Antwerp.

7. Great Britain and the United States of Colombia, over a matter of a railway built by British citizens in the territory of the latter.

8. Great Britain and the United States, over the Alaskan boundary.

9. Great Britain and Germany, over the claims of the Denhardt Brothers in Southeast Africa.

10. France and Brazil, over the French-Guiana-Brazil boundary.

11. France and Germany, over a question of boundary in the Hinterland of Toga, in West Africa.

12. Bolivia and Peru, over a boundary dispute.

13. Hayti and San Domingo over a question of boundary.

14. Costa Rica and Colombia, over a territorial dispute.

15. Japan and Hawaii over the question of immigration.

16. United States and Canada have just agreed to submit to a commission all questions in difference between them.

Experience of the sufferings that war must cause, not only to those engaged in actual hostili-

ties, but to their friends at home, and of the injuries caused by war to many of the great interests of life, emphasizes the importance of the negotiation of treaties between nations, by means of which wars may be averted, so that all possible matters of difference that can be made the subject of adjustment by tribunals of arbitration may be adjusted in that way.

The Conference renews its recommendation that an International Court be established, to be always open for the settlement of differences between nations. To this end it urges that a treaty be made with Great Britain, providing for the establishment of such a court, for the settlement, primarily, of differences between that country and the United States, but to which court any nations desiring so to do may resort.

And it urges that, when the proper time shall come, the government of the United States should ask for a conference with other nations of the civilized world, for the purpose of considering the establishment of an International Court, and an agreement upon certain rules by which it should be governed.

Editorial Notes.

There will be no issue of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* during August. Like all other hardworking concerns its nerves need a little rest, and so it will take a month's vacation. The number for September will be a double number. We shall give our readers in that number several more of the speeches delivered at the recent Mohonk Arbitration Conference, a small instalment of which we give in this issue. By September we hope—even against hope—that the war may be over and that the cause of peace may break forth with greater strength than ever and may go forward “by leaps and bounds” to new victories. Meantime, let all its friends everywhere be faithful to the great and lasting principles which they have espoused. Even now, “out of season,” much of the most effective kind of work may be done.

The final stage of the Behring Sea arbitration was reached on June 16th, when Judge Day, Secretary of State, delivered, in his office at Washington, to Sir Julian Pauncefoot, the British Ambassador, a draft drawn on the treasurer of the United States for the sum of \$473,151.26, as payment in full of the sum awarded Great Britain by the joint commission appointed, under the provisions of the treaty organizing the Behring Sea tribunal, to determine the damages due to Canadian sealers. Thus ends one of the most important arbitrations ever undertaken between two great nations. The history of the diplomatic correspondence leading up to the agreement to submit the question to arbitration, of the organization and work of the Paris tribunal, of the subsequent efforts